



Hongkong Daily Press.

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No. 18,888. 號六十八百八千八萬一第 日九廿月十年午戊 HONGKONG, MONDAY, DECEMBER 2ND, 1918. 一拜禮 號二月二十年七國民華中 PRICE \$3 PER MONTH.

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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.		Every 15 minutes	
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	10	15
8.00	to 9.00	10	15
9.00	to 10.00	10	15
10.00	to 11.00	10	15
11.00	to 12.00 p.m.	10	15
12.00	to 1.00 p.m.	10	15
1.00	to 2.00	10	15
2.00	to 3.00	10	15
3.00	to 4.00	10	15
4.00	to 5.00	10	15
5.00	to 6.00	10	15
6.00	to 7.00	10	15
7.00	to 8.00	10	15
NIGHT CARS.			
8.30 p.m.	to 10.30 p.m.	10	15
10.30 p.m.	to 11.45 p.m.	10	15
SATURDAY.			
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	10	15
10.30	to 11.00 a.m.	10	15
11.00	to 12.00 noon	10	15
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	10	15
1.00 p.m.	to 2.00 p.m.	10	15
2.00	to 3.00	10	15
3.00	to 4.00	10	15
4.00	to 5.00	10	15
5.00	to 6.00	10	15
6.00	to 7.00	10	15
7.00	to 8.00	10	15
NIGHT CARS.			
8.30 p.m.	to 10.30 p.m.	10	15
10.30 p.m.	to 11.45 p.m.	10	15
SUNDAY.			
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	10	15
10.30	to 11.00 a.m.	10	15
11.00	to 12.00 noon	10	15
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	10	15
1.00 p.m.	to 2.00 p.m.	10	15
2.00	to 3.00	10	15
3.00	to 4.00	10	15
4.00	to 5.00	10	15
5.00	to 6.00	10	15
6.00	to 7.00	10	15
7.00	to 8.00	10	15
NIGHT CARS.			
8.30 p.m.	to 10.30 p.m.	10	15
10.30 p.m.	to 11.45 p.m.	10	15

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
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Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-table, but not
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has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Comprode. Order representing Bank
Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Manager.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Through Express a.m.	No. 2 Local a.m.	No. 3 Through Express p.m.	No. 4 Local p.m.	No. 5 Through Express p.m.	No. 6 Local p.m.
CANTON (at Kowloon)	7.30	8.15	11.30	12.15	1.30	2.15
Shum Chun	7.45	8.30	11.45	12.30	1.45	2.30
Shing Mun	8.00	8.45	12.00	12.45	2.00	2.45
Yung Shui	8.15	9.00	12.15	13.00	2.15	3.00
Yung Shui	8.30	9.15	12.30	13.15	2.30	3.15
Yung Shui	8.45	9.30	12.45	13.30	2.45	3.30
Yung Shui	9.00	9.45	1.00	1.45	3.00	3.45
Yung Shui	9.15	10.00	1.15	2.00	3.15	4.00
Yung Shui	9.30	10.15	1.30	2.15	3.30	4.15
Yung Shui	9.45	10.30	1.45	2.30	3.45	4.30
Yung Shui	10.00	10.45	2.00	2.45	4.00	4.45
Yung Shui	10.15	11.00	2.15	3.00	4.15	5.00
Yung Shui	10.30	11.15	2.30	3.15	4.30	5.15
Yung Shui	10.45	11.30	2.45	3.30	4.45	5.30
Yung Shui	11.00	11.45	3.00	3.45	5.00	5.45

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 7 Through Express a.m.	No. 8 Local a.m.	No. 9 Through Express p.m.	No. 10 Local p.m.	No. 11 Through Express p.m.	No. 12 Local p.m.
Yung Shui	5.30	6.15	10.30	11.15	1.30	2.15
Yung Shui	5.45	6.30	10.45	11.30	1.45	2.30
Yung Shui	6.00	6.45	11.00	11.45	2.00	2.45
Yung Shui	6.15	7.00	11.15	12.00	2.15	2.50
Yung Shui	6.30	7.15	11.30	12.15	2.30	3.00
Yung Shui	6.45	7.30	11.45	12.30	2.45	3.15
Yung Shui	7.00	7.45	12.00	12.45	3.00	3.30
Yung Shui	7.15	8.00	12.15	13.00	3.15	3.45
Yung Shui	7.30	8.15	12.30	13.15	3.30	4.00
Yung Shui	7.45	8.30	12.45	13.30	3.45	4.15
Yung Shui	8.00	8.45	1.00	1.45	4.00	4.30
Yung Shui	8.15	9.00	1.15	1.50	4.15	4.45
Yung Shui	8.30	9.15	1.30	2.00	4.30	5.00
Yung Shui	8.45	9.30	1.45	2.15	4.45	5.15
Yung Shui	9.00	9.45	2.00	2.30	5.00	5.30
Yung Shui	9.15	10.00	2.15	2.45	5.15	5.45
Yung Shui	9.30	10.15	2.30	2.55	5.30	6.00
Yung Shui	9.45	10.30	2.45	3.00	5.45	6.15
Yung Shui	10.00	10.45	3.00	3.15	6.00	6.30
Yung Shui	10.15	11.00	3.15	3.30	6.15	6.45
Yung Shui	10.30	11.15	3.30	3.45	6.30	7.00
Yung Shui	10.45	11.30	3.45	4.00	6.45	7.15
Yung Shui	11.00	11.45	4.00	4.15	7.00	7.30

* Will stop at Tai Po and Sheung Shui for First-Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the fares mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHE TAU KOK BRANCH.		a.m.		p.m.	
Fanning	dep.	8.30	13.00	2.30	
Shatank	arr.	8.35	12.55	3.15	
Shatank	dep.			10.20	1.05
Fanning	arr.			11.15	8.00

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.

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	Dock No. 1.	Dock No. 2.	Dock No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet.	350 feet.	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77	55	83
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	28	25	34
PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.			
Two Floating Cranes of 80 and 40 tons each, besides 150 tons Glass Crane.			

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FLOATING DOCKS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Lifting Power	7,700 tons.	13,000 tons.	18,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken	480 feet.	540 feet.	470 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken	66	66	88
Max. Draft of Ship taken	28	28	30
Floating Crane of 40 tons weight, besides 100 Tripod Cranes.			

HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shinonaka).

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," SHINONAKA.

GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks	363 feet 6 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	56
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25
Floating Crane capable of lifting 30 tons weight.	

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MONDAY, 2ND DECEMBER, 1918.

8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"	8 a.m. "HONAM"
10 p.m. "KINSHAN"	4.00 p.m. "FATSHAN"

TUESDAY, 3RD DECEMBER, 1918.

8 a.m. "HONAM"	8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"
10 p.m. "FATSHAN"	4.30 p.m. "KINSHAN"

WEDNESDAY, 4TH DECEMBER, 1918.

8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"	8 a.m. "HONAM"
10 p.m. "KINSHAN"	4.00 p.m. "FATSHAN"

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A Nation in Trained Arms or a Militia by Lieut-General Baron von Freytag-Loringhoven	2.75	Shop Management and Systems, by Franklin D. Jones	6.00
Paris Laughed by Leonard Merrick	4.00	Mechanisms and Mechanical Move- ments, by Franklin D. Jones	8.00
Glorious Exploits of the Air, by Edgar Middleton	1.40	First Fruits: A Series of Meditations, by Sister Mary Philip	1.75
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What is this Spiritualism, by Horace Leat	3.50	Plane Tales from the Skies, by "Wing Adjutant	1.75
FEARS ANNUAL, with Three Plates	1.40	NOVELS	
An Alphabet of the War	.90	The Child Market, by Gertrude Went-	4.00
Fields and Battlefields, by (R.A.M.C.)	3.50	The Love of an Unknown Soldier, Found in a Dug-out	3.40
Reverent Poems, by Alec Waugh	2.50	The Stolen Statesman, by William Le Queux	2.40
The Darkest Hour, by Irene Ruther- ford McLeod	3.50	Askew's Victory, by Harold Bindloss	1.75
German War Profits and the German Formula, by Andre Cheradame	1.40	Lieutenant Bones, by Edgar Wallace	1.75
Warriors and Statesmen, from the Gleanings of the late Earl Brassey	6.00	The Best in Life, by Muriel Hime	1.75
		Steady Terror, by John Ferguson	1.75
		A Peggler in Purple, by Andrew Soutar	1.75

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HOTELS

THE
HONGKONG
HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM.

HEATHER DAY.

RESULT OF THE RAFFLES.

The "Heather Day" Fair, with its innumerable attractions, was continued on Saturday, and though the gathering was not as large as on Friday, it was sufficient to add very materially to the funds. Many of the side-shows were open from about 2 p.m., when the grounds were visited by a number of children. During the afternoon the seniors confined their attentions mostly to golf and the Scottish Women's Stall.

The formal re-opening of the Fair was supposed to be at 5 p.m., but at least an hour before that time the number of visitors was such that it might well be said that the Fair opened itself. From 6 p.m. onwards the cabaret was the centre of attraction. Dancing was in full swing till after midnight. Mr. C. H. P. Hay had almost sole charge of the cabaret, which proved to be one of the most profitable side-shows in the Fair.

Although the detailed financial results of the celebrations are not yet available, it is safe to say that they will exceed those of last year.

THE RAFFLES.

The tickets for the Scottish Women's Raffle sold so well that much interest was evinced in the result. The drawing took place at about 10 p.m. on Saturday and resulted as follows:—

- No. 1—Diamond, pearl and sapphire pendant—Ticket 4,354, Dr. Harrison.
- 2—Silver tea-set—Ticket 3,275, Mr. J. Kennedy Gibson.
- 3—Blackwood tea-table—Ticket 3,417, Mr. V. C. Koo.
- 4—Canadian canoe—Ticket 3,873, Mrs. Aitken.
- 5—"Highland Lassie" doll—Ticket 2,900, Mr. E. Hodge.
- 6—Model yacht, "Heather Day"—Ticket 3,973, Mr. P. F. J. Wodehouse.
- 7—Pair opal ear-rings—Ticket 4,989, Miss D. Mason.
- 8—Table lamp—Ticket 5,637, Mrs. Hynes.
- 9—Gold curb bracelet with diamonds and turquoises—Ticket 4,497, Mr. Lowe.
- 10—Lady's gold bag—Ticket 588, Mr. Thurstall.
- 11—Silver cigarette-box—Ticket 4,180, Mr. Bunje.
- 12—Silver dishes—Ticket 1,327, Mr. Dias.
- 13—Model yacht, "Thistle"—Ticket 3,093, Mr. Dowley.
- 14—Pair brass fern pots—Ticket 4,131, Mr. N. L. Watson.
- 15—Blackwood jardiniere—Ticket 1,320, Mrs. Taggart.
- 16—Silver candlesticks—Ticket 2,969, Mrs. Denison.
- 17—Table lamp—Ticket 3,631, Mr. W. Macdonald.
- 18—Embroidered table-cloth—Ticket 1,945, Mr. Sutherland.
- 19—Silver photograph frame—Ticket 5,099, Mr. George Grimbale.
- 20—Blackwood curio cabinet—Ticket 3,085, Miss P. Bridger.

The ceremony of calling out the names of the winners attracted a large crowd. The prizes had been exhibited for some weeks previously at Messrs. Powell & Co.'s window and were much admired. Perhaps the most envied of all the prizes was the immense doll's house, the work of Mr. McEwen, Inspector McEwen's brother. This, however, has not yet been raffled. The model yacht, excited the greatest envy amongst the younger ones, "Heather Day" being generally considered the better finished of the two. The winners in the Scottish Women's Raffle are asked to call at Messrs. Powell & Co. to-day with the counterfoil, for their prizes.

Numerous other raffles were run by the Scottish Women's Stall, the results being as follows:—

- Camisole—Ticket M. Capt. Follett.
- Blackwood chair—Ticket 17, Mr. R. Sutherland.
- Cushion and table-cloth—Ticket 65, Mrs. MacFarlane.
- Doll—Ticket 5, Miss Norren Donnelly.
- Silver mirror—Ticket 19, Mr. Parr.
- Cushion—Ticket 22, Mr. Nicoll.
- Two canaries—Ticket 27.
- Perambulator cover—Ticket 23, Mr. A. O. Lang.
- Mrs. Barlow's cushion—Ticket 17.
- Ten-coat doll—Ticket 136.
- "Heather Belle" (yacht)—Ticket 6, Mr. Sing.
- White "Heather" (yacht)—Ticket 370, Mrs. Hurley.
- Electric fan—Ticket 22.
- Electric fan—Ticket 15, Mr. Hanks.
- Brownlow—Ticket 7, Mr. S. M. Crawford.
- Pearl and ruby bracelet—Ticket 14.
- Girl's chapeau—Ticket 20.

The following are the results of three of the raffles held in the Zoo. The drawing took place yesterday morning:—

Ten-coat and ten-coat—Ticket No. 2.

Doll and cradle—Ticket No. 1, Mr. T. F. Hough.

Work basket—Ticket No. 87, Miss L. Glendinning.

At the auction sale on the Cricket ground, on Friday, the pair of gloves worn by "Widow Barton" (Miss Doris Grimbale) in "The Barton Mystery" was first bought to Mr. W. A. Dowley for £100 and afterwards re-sold to Mr. Archibald David for \$100.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

CIVIL SERVICE DEFEAT CRAIGENGOWER.

The only League match played on Saturday was that between the Civil Service and Craiggower. Four matches had been arranged but they fell through owing to the counter-attraction of the "Heather Day" Fair.

The Civil Service went in first on a wicket which was very slightly affected by the weather. A. E. Wood (24) and R. E. O. Bird (27) attacked the bowling from the start. They both adopted enterprising tactics and each sent the ball to the boundary on four different occasions. Wood, though playing a forceful innings, did not give any chances, but Bird offered three in the outfield which, however, were missed owing to the slippery state of the ball. E. W. Hamilton (17) was the only other batsman to enter double figures. Omar carried the bowling honours for Craiggower and, also, had the best average for the day with 5 wickets for 28 runs. His fast deliveries were unplayable, and of the twenty overs he sent down, nine were maidens.

Craiggower replied with 90 runs, thus losing the match by 12 runs. Bird and Hamilton, who were in good form with the ball, captured 6 for 36 and 4 for 20, respectively.

Scores and bowling analyses:—

CIVIL SERVICE.				
A. E. Wood, c Manley, b Lammert	24			
R. E. O. Bird, c Omar, b Lammert	27			
F. T. Lample, c Hall, b Lammert	9			
F. Ling, c Ford, b Omar	1			
B. W. Bradbury, b Omar	5			
F. Syze Thompson, b Omar	0			
E. W. Hamilton, b Abbas	17			
W. H. Edmonds, b Omar	1			
T. McCormac, b Abbas	0			
C. Sara, c and b Abbas	3			
C. Severn, not out	1			
Extras	14			
Total	103			

Bowling Analysis.				
Omar	20	9	28	5
Abbas	9	2	31	3
Lammert	11	0	20	2

CRAIGENGOWER.				
R. Bass, c Bradbury, b Bird	10			
A. Goldsmid, b Bird	3			
M. H. Abbas, b Bird	10			
T. F. Ford, b Hamilton	7			
F. G. Thompson, b Hamilton	0			
G. Manley, c Bradbury, b Hamilton	9			
J. O. Norie, c Bradbury, b Bird	13			
L. E. Lammert, b Bird	10			
A. Omar, c Hamilton, b Bird	3			
W. Hall, b Hamilton	5			
S. Jex, not out	0			
Extras	15			
Total	90			

Bowling Analysis.				
Hamilton	9.1	1	29	4
Bird	13	1	36	6
Ling	2	0	5	0
Severn	1	0	5	0

MANCHESTER DRAW WITH THE UNIVERSITY.

The Manchester Regiment made their first appearance in the League on Saturday in a match against the University. Betting first they compiled the satisfactory total of 202, towards which Sgt. Hall contributed 102. The University eleven replied with 131 runs for 5 wickets when play ceased, leaving the match drawn. Scores:—

MANCHESTER REGIMENT.				
Sgt. Hall, c Redmond, b Marley	102			
Sgt. Bilston, b Marley	0			
Pte. Maloney, l.b.w., b Redmond	1			
2nd-Lieut. P. H. C. Cavanagh, b Ponsoby	15			
Lieut. E. Ellery, c Marley, b Wong	22			
Lieut. W. C. Herbert, c Redmond, b Rumjahn	1			
Sgt. Keenan, c Wong, b Rumjahn	29			
O.Q.M.S. Smith, c and b Marley	2			
Sgt. Goodman, not out	10			
Pte. Smith, b Rumjahn	0			
R.Q.M.S. Allan, not out	4			
Extras	10			
Total	202			

UNIVERSITY.				
A. H. Rumjahn, b Hall	18			
F. A. Redmond, b Goodman	1			
G. E. Marley, c Hall, b Cavanagh	41			
J. D. Wright, c Keenan, b Goodman	7			
R. A. Ponsoby, c and b Marley	24			
W. Gittens, b Goodman	0			
M. P. Chos, not out	21			
Extras	19			
Total (for 5 wickets)	131			

Sun. Kok Leung, Wong Fook Lan, J. O. Thivy, and Cheah Toon Look, to bat.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE—DIVISION I.

R.C.A. 2; SOUTH CHINA ATHLETIC, 2.

This was the best game of the day at Happy Valley on Saturday. It was full of excitement from start to finish, and was followed with interest by a large crowd. The wet ground suited the soldiers, who played their best game of the season, gradually wearing down their agile opponents, who started off with a tremendous dash that caused great jubilation amongst their supporters.

The Artillerymen attacked first, and had very hard lines with a "header" from a corner kick. Play was then carried to the other end, and Jones appeared to be rather troubled with the greasy ball. He cleared, however, but almost immediately afterwards a mistake by the R.C.A. defence enabled their opponents to open the scoring. Following close upon the kick-off, the gunners stopped to appeal for offside. This gave the Athletic right winger a chance to get away, and he made full use of it, finishing up with a shot that gave Jones very little chance of saving. This was a very bad start for the Army, and for a while they were unable to assume the offensive. Jones effected a fine save from An Kit San, and for a while the Army goal was in danger. It was chiefly due to Talford, who was playing a sterling game, that the gunners were enabled to break away. A free kick outside the Athletic penalty zone gave the R.C.A. a chance to open their account, but, although the ball was placed nicely across the goalmouth, the forwards were unable to get it into the net. The interval arrived with the Chinese leading by two goals to love.

On resuming, the soldiers shaped much better and at times in this half they were quite masters of the situation. A particularly fine passing movement got them away and almost resulted in McGregor scoring. Another accurate pass from the Army right winger soon followed, and the Athletic goalkeeper, failing to get it away quickly, Pantor banged the ball into the net at short range. Before long, the Artillery were attacking again. Morris was responsible for the equaliser, scoring a neat goal from the left wing. The rather heavy going seemed to suit Green and Co., who had quite a pleasant time. The clever Army centre-forward proved to be as smart as his opponents when it came to neat footwork and speed. Towards the end, the Chinese became more aggressive, and on two or three occasions An Kit San looked a likely scorer. He was generally well hustled, however, by Sharman and Wordley, and he spoiled his opportunities by kicking the ball wildly over the bar. The game ended in a draw of two goals each.

ROYAL NAVY 3; ROYAL ENGINEERS, 0.

This match was rather disappointing, the Engineers fielding anything but a strong team. Lawrence made his first appearance on the football field this season, and played a very fine game, at left back for the soldiers. From the kick-off the Navy displayed brilliance in attack, and only the very efficient goal-keeping of Heath prevented McEwen from scoring in the first five minutes. Pascal, on the Army left, worked down single handed, and just missed the upright with a splendid shot from near the corner flag. McEwen was responsible for drawing first blood, giving Heath no chance with a shot at short range. This player shortly afterwards had very hard lines, the ball being cleared almost in the goal-mouth by Townsend, who pushed it to the half-way line. A fine pass from Millard, on the Engineers' right wing, gave Charters a chance to equalise, but, that usually safe player, mistook the ball eventually being returned to midfield by Parker. At the interval the sailors were one up.

In the second half the Navy were very dangerous, and forced the soldiers to act on the defensive. McEwen, however, broke through and notched his second goal, Lawrence falling in endeavouring to clear. Shortly afterwards Rogers was obliged to retire from the Navy team on account of injury. This did not appear to weaken the side, for they still kept up their bustling tactics, McEwen adding his third goal from a scrumming in the Army goalmouth. Both sides made strenuous efforts to score after this, but when the final whistle sounded the score still stood at 3-0 in favour of the Navy.

HONGKONG LEAGUE—DIVISION II.

ROYAL NAVY RESERVES, 8; UNIVERSITY, 0.

This was a very uneven game, the sailors being too heavy for their opponents, who are all on the "light" side. The Navy team, too, is very strong at present, and the forwards scored goals in the second half with monotonous frequency. Ody and Tune were each responsible for a goal in the first-half, and after the change over Travis notched three, Ody and Tune another each, and Goldsmith one before the final whistle sounded. The Navy were thus winners by eight goals to nil.

KOWLOON, 4; SOUTH CHINA ATHLETIC RES., 1.

Kowloon scored a rather unexpected victory over the Athletic on the Military ground on Saturday. In the first half Hyder and Tatum were each responsible for a goal, the Athletic replying with one thus being one down at the interval. Afterwards, Knight and Rasmussen each added a point for Kowloon, who won by four goals.

UNPLAYED FIXTURES.

The Manchester Regiment has been obliged to withdraw from the first division owing to shortage of players; consequently, their match with the Club did not take place.

In the junior division the encounter between the Staff and Departments and St. Joseph's College, which should have taken place on the Navy ground, was postponed.

LAWN TENNIS.

LADIES' SINGLES TENNIS OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

SEMI-FINALS.

Miss Robinson, U.S.R.C. v. Mrs. Armstrong, L.R.C.

Miss L. Scott, Talkoo v. Mrs. Miller, Wigwam.

LADIES' INTER-CLUB TENNIS SHIELD.

The fourth annual match between the Peak Club, L.R.C., and U.S.R.C. will be played at the Peak Club to-day, at 2.45 p.m. The teams will be as follows:—

Peak Club.—Mesdames Anderson, Cary, Stark and Miss Wilkinson.

L.R.C.—Mesdames Armstrong, Kent, Nisbet and Hammond.

U.S.R.C.—Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Bevington, the Misses Robinson and Ventris.

TO-NIGHT'S NAVAL CONCERT.

A concert in aid of the Trafalgar Fund Seamen's and Marines' Orphan Homes will be given to-night at 8 o'clock at the Royal Naval Theatre. Tickets of admission (£2 and \$1) can be obtained from Messrs. Moqrrie & Co. or the Rev. F. Hastings, R.N., Chaplain, H. M. Dockyard. The following is the programme:—

PART I.

Section, "Cheep," Orchestra H.M.S. Kent.

Song, "The Skipper's Wooing,"

Comio song, Mr. Hannibal.

Trio, "Serenade," Miss V. Young (piano), Miss Rosebud Young (violin), Prof. Gonzalez (cello).

Comio song, "Just as the sun goes down,"

Violin solo, "Chanson Louis XIII," and "Pavane" (Comperin-Kressler).

Song, Mrs. Jennings.

Hornpipe, Misses Ruby and Rosebud Young.

Song, "La Partida," Mr. E. G. Anderson.

PART II.

Selection, "Theodore & Co."

Solo Stunt, "Mr. B. Sutherland."

Song, Mr. Brock.

Toe Dance, Miss V. Young.

Song, "A Birthday Song,"

Comio song, Mr. Canavan.

Song, (1) Kashmiri-Indian Love Lyrics; (2) "Fairings" Song of the Fair, Mr. Lewis.

Cello solo, "Simple Aveu," Mr. Allen.

Sand jig, Misses Ruby and Rosebud Young.

"God save the King."

Accompanied, Mr. Longyear.

Conductor, Mr. A. Finch.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

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PARADES.

The parade ordered for Tuesday, 3rd December, is postponed to Friday, 6th December.

G. E. STEWART (Capt.).

Adjutant, H.K. Defence Corps.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1918.

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THE WAR.

AUSTRIANS TO TRY THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR WAR.

MR. CHURCHILL ON THE GERMAN INDEMNITY.

GERMAN COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO ILL-TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

ALLIED TROOPS COMPLETE ADVANCE INTO GERMANY.

[THOROUGH BROTHER'S AGENCY.]

THE REAPING.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR TO BE TRIED.

COPENHAGEN, November 28th.

An official telegram from Vienna states that the Government intends to bring to trial all persons responsible for the war, including the ex-Foreign Minister Count Berchtold, Count Czernin, many ambassadors and ministers, War Office functionaries, also the ex-Emperor, Grand-Dukes Friedrich, Eugen, and Peter Ferdinand, several generals including Generals Arz, Hostendorff and Boroevic.

ILL-TREATMENT OF WAR PRISONERS.

APPOINTMENT OF GERMAN COMMISSION.

COPENHAGEN, November 28th.

The Berlin Council of the Peoples' Commissaries has appointed a Commission to investigate the charges of ill-treatment of war prisoners in Germany.

BRITISH MAJESTIES IN PARIS.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

LONDON, November 28th.

H.M. the King, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Albert received a very enthusiastic reception in Paris this afternoon. Long before two o'clock, the time of His Majesty's arrival, huge crowds gathered all along the Royal route, which was lined by steel helmeted poilus and 3,000 captured guns. British and French flags were flying everywhere. The last sand-bag, protecting the public monuments against air-raids and bombardments, was pulled down and the Arc de Triomphe had regained all its peace-time elegance.

When the King and the Princes, accompanied by President Poincaré and the presidents of the Chamber and the Senate, together with the ministers who had greeted them on the arrival of the train, appeared outside the beautifully decorated Bois-de-Boulogne station, the crowds raised a cheer such as Paris had not heard for years.

French cries of *Vive l'Angleterre* and *Vive le Roi*, mingled with the hurrahs of many Britons and the "Rah" yells of the American troopers who had taken possession of all vantage points, such as the tops of huge guns, and the highest branches of trees.

His Majesty was cradled all the way to the Quai d'Orsay as he drove along in a carriage with President Poincaré. The Princes, who were in the second carriage, were also heartily welcomed, and M. Clemenceau was cheered to the echo.

The day's programme includes a visit by the Princes to the Army and Navy Club, a reception to the King by the President at the Elysée, and a banquet in the evening, at which the President and the King will exchange toasts.

BRITISH LABOUR.

THE PARTY'S ELECTION MANIFESTO.

LONDON, November 28th.

The Labour Party election manifesto condemns any form of economic war, demands the immediate withdrawal of the Allied forces from Russia, the complete abolition of conscription, and the release of all political prisoners. It supports free trade and a special tax on capital.

Mr. John Hodge will not join the new Coalition Government in accordance with the decision of his Union yesterday.

GERMANY MUST PAY.

INTERESTING STATEMENT BY MR. CHURCHILL.

LONDON, November 28th.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at Dundee, said that Germany would be compelled to pay to the utmost limit of her capacity for the war damage, which will certainly not be less than two thousand millions sterling. However, if Germany collapsed into Bolshevism, nothing could be got out of her.

THE ALLIED OCCUPATION.

FRENCH TROOPS IN GERMAN TERRITORY.

LONDON, November 28th.

Belgium is now clear of German troops. The French Armies are over the German frontier in the country east of Mons, which is mostly not devastated, and between Mons and Charleroi, where the mines and factories are now working.

BRITISH ADVANCE COMPLETED.

LONDON, November 28th.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—Our troops advanced and reached the whole German frontier from just north of the Duchy of Luxembourg to the neighbourhood of Eupen.

AMERICAN THANKSGIVING DAY.

CELEBRATIONS IN LONDON.

LONDON, November 28th.

American Thanksgiving Day was celebrated in London. "The Stars and Stripes" was flown alongside the Union Jack on the Houses of Parliament, Law Courts and other public buildings.

A large congregation, mainly composed of the United States military, naval and air force contingents, attended a special service at St. Martin's.

Mr. Balfour and Lord Curzon were present.

The Bishop of Rhode Island preached a stirring sermon.

The singing included the Battle Hymn of the Republic, "The Star Spangled Banner" and "God save the King."

WAR HISTORY.

GERMAN SUBMARINE CRIMES.

LONDON, November 28th.

The Press Bureau states:—A White Paper discloses the fact that the Foreign Office, on November 11th, forwarded to the British representatives in all allied and neutral countries, affidavits proving that the hospital ships *Rewa*, *Glenart Castle*, *Guilford Castle*, and *Llandowry Castle* were torpedoed without warning. Mr. Balfour recalls the protest made through Spain and Holland against these inhuman, illegal and faithless deeds, and requests the British representatives to draw the earnest attention of the various Governments to which they are accredited, pointing out that the German Government neither made a rejoinder, nor ventured openly to repeat the false accusations regarding Great Britain's misuse of hospital ships.

DID HOLLAND HELP GERMANY?

LONDON, November 28th.

Reuter learns that the Associated Governments have made inquiries in Holland regarding the circumstances of the passage of German troops through Limburg.

The Associated Governments consider Holland's replies to these inquiries unsatisfactory; therefore it is probable that further representations will be made.

GERMANY'S DISINTEGRATION.

BAVARIA SHOWS HER INDEPENDENCE.

AMSTERDAM, November 28th.

A telegram from Munich states that the Bavarian Foreign Office has broken off relations with the Berlin Foreign Office on the ground that the continuance of the old methods would be again deceiving the German people by withholding the truth.

ARMY WILL SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, November 28th.

The *Times* Correspondent at The Hague states that a general meeting of the Soldiers' Councils of Germany, in which every Division will be represented, has been summoned for December 1st.

There is confirmatory evidence from Berlin that the Army will support all Government measures to suppress Bolshevism.

THE FATE OF LUXEMBURG.

WILL SHE JOIN BELGIUM?

AMSTERDAM, November 28th.

A telegram from Luxembourg states that the abdication of the Grand Duchess is expected shortly. The Chamber must decide between the creation of a Luxembourg Republic or joining Belgium.

The majority of the people of Luxembourg favour the latter which the Germans and pro-Germans are opposing.

AIR FORCE CASUALTIES.

LAST EIGHT MONTHS' FIGURES.

LONDON, November 28th.

The Air Force casualties since April 1st 1918, are:—

Killed 1,531 officers, and 1,129 men. Wounded: 2,357 officers and 631 men. Prisoners and missing: 1,612 officers and 225 men.

Interned: 45 officers and 39 men.

THE NAVAL SURRENDER.

BRITISH SQUADRON EN ROUTE TO KIEL.

COPENHAGEN, November 28th.

A British squadron of six cruisers and 30 destroyers and minesweepers have arrived.

ALLIED SHIPPING DEAL.

AMERICAN OFFER ACCEPTED.

NEW YORK, November 28th.

It is reported that the International Mercantile Marine has accepted the American Government's offer to take over the vessels owned by the International Mercantile Marine, including the *Olympic* and other very important ships, on the same terms as had been offered by a British syndicate.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN CURRENCY.

VALUE FALLS IN NEUTRAL EXCHANGES.

LONDON, November 28th.

The value of German and Austrian currency has heavily fallen in neutral exchanges this week. For example, the value of the mark in Switzerland is now below 8½ instead of 12, as before the war, and the krona is below 8½ instead of 100, as before the war.

REMOVAL OF DOVER BARRAGE.

ADMIRALTY CONTRADICTS STATEMENT.

LONDON, November 28th.

The Admiralty contradicts the widely published statement, cabled yesterday, that the Dover barrage has been removed.

(Continued on Page 6.)

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG WOO SAI PO"]

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE BRITISH LEGATION.

PEKING, December 1st.

The British Minister entertained the Peking authorities, M.P.s, and other politicians at the Legation on the 30th ult.

PRESIDENT AND EX-PREMIER AT VIANAO.

It is reported that the President and the ex-Premier, Tuan Chi-jui, have disagreed over peace proposals.

A LAY SERMON.

"TALKING DEMOCRACY DESPOTICALLY."

[CONTRIBUTED.]

One of the inherent dangers of any virtue, whether individual or national (or, perhaps one should say, communal) is that the quality itself is in some mysterious way always liable to be relapsed by the manner of manifesting it, and this constitutes a vital danger if, as is often not the case, the manifestation is opposite in intrinsic quality to the thing itself. That is what Samuel Laing used to call "the law of polarity." Unthinking people are apt to ignore the core because of the kernel in the degree that they judge by outward appearances instead of intrinsic principles. It is very easy to find illustrations of this fact in every walk of life, and in no department is this more noticeable, and more often adversely criticised, than in matters of religion. The classic example of this type known far less in the very circles it could be of greatest help to, is Henrik Ibsen's "Brand." But it is not necessary to go into the realms of literature or history to find examples of this type; as the hymn says, "you can find them at your door," and it is the fact—an all too obvious fact—that many well-meaning "reformers" damn their own prospects of success, and that of the cause they espouse, by both talk and mannerisms fatally inappropriate. One of the happiest and aptest little phrases ever coined was applied by the late Edward Thomas (who was killed on the Western Front) to William Cobbett in describing his manner of delivery; he said he "talked democracy despotically," as great a contradiction as that of the preacher who talks love hatefully or speaks of mysteries dogmatically. There is often no question at all as to the sincerity of the advocate of democracy or of the genuineness of his message. It is simply that he has not hold of the wrong end of the stick. That, of course, looks very simple and innocent and harmless, and so it is to begin with. But it is a young cub which, although harmless in its early days, becomes a menace and a danger as time goes on, for the man who thinks authoritatively and speaks authoritatively is bound, in course of time, to act authoritatively. If we look at history we find that it has always been so. A reformation is wanted—good and well. The trumpet voice of reform rings through the land with the tones of liberty. But by and by it is found that in escaping from one bondage another bondage has been set up. That was the way at Geneva, when the Genevan discipline took the place of Roman discipline. It was the case with the Pilgrim Fathers, who, for a time at least, set up such a rigorous puritan discipline in New England that a mother was not allowed to kiss her child on a Sunday! It was the way of Cromwell, and later, of the French Revolution. The great fact we must keep before us at the present juncture of political history is to resist the authoritarian, the autocrat who is "always in the right." It only takes a glance at the *cahiers de doléances* of such men in the past to be convinced of the folly of "laying down the law." The opinions, say, of John Cobbe, given with sledge-hammer certainty, only arouse either a smile or a sneer now-a-days. But the modern type, warned by the Kaiser's example, will not fall into the same mistake, but will sedulously avoid all seeming friction with "the will of the people." There will be no apparent "talking democracy despotically," at least on the leader's side, in the meantime, when addressing their followers. What must be feared, rather, by the general public is this, that democracy, taken as an entity, a whole, may assert itself in a most despotic manner, and so defeat its own ends. Such possibilities cause one "faintly to think," and so by the way the inner meaning of the Founder of Christianity's words become clear "Reign not with evil." That is, sound political economy. Bastard autocracy or authoritarianism with its proclivities to group, its sword in one hand, and its substitute one evil for another, and assuredly a worse evil, for who would not rather accept the rule of an educated aristocracy than a half-fledged, uneducated democracy?

What pledge have we for the future? One thing, we hope argues well, the granting of the vote to women, always provided that the women do not foolishly ape the political methods of the past, and select loud-voiced leaders whose aim is more the realisation of personal ambition than the country's good. Women, we trust, will help to thrust the domestic affairs of the nation before the attention of the Government. It is more essential even than prosperous trade that the nation should be hygienically and eugenically prosperous, for the supreme wealth of a nation is a happy and healthy manhood and womanhood. Does it not give one a thrill of joy to see a man, physically fit, athletic, young men on the one hand, and a corresponding sense of depression to see a group of the "psychically bloated" on the other? Is this not nature's warning to the race, the instinct of self-preservation? Assuredly it is. Do not let us deceive ourselves. The whole strength of the nation, of the Empire, must now be put forward to that end. The nation which survives is that which balances mind and sinew evenly. Let British democracy strive to attain that end steadfastly, and avoid the pitfalls that have waylaid so many of democracy's abortive attempts in the past—W.

BRAINS AND BRAVERY.

Our Press is always loud in deserved praise of the bravery of our soldiers, but seldom says anything of the skill, sagacity or military learning of our generals, so that one would think that these qualities are little valued by our public. In March, however, we were amazed to hear that the Germans had invented a cannon capable of delivering a shell seventy-four miles away, and then a few brains began to recognise that even as bravery is of as much value in war as brains are in the *Nature* of March 28th, Sir G. Greenhill, F.R.S., wrote that "the German gunner has wiped the eyes of our artillery science"; and the newspapers, especially the *Morning Post*, commented in strong terms on the slackness of our politicians and officials, educated as most of them are merely on a pabulum of dead languages. This census is deserved, for every one remarks on the fact that the Germans have led the way in this war, not so much in making new inventions, as in utilising old ones—Zeppelins, submarines, aeroplanes, poison gas—while the allies have only tanks and helmets to their score, and therefore seem to be always on the defensive against the "diabolical new inventions" of the enemy.

Yet the British, French and Americans are all much more radically inventive than the plantigrade Germans. Why, then, are they now so behind-hand in warlike inventions? Probably because the authorities cannot so easily persuade the inventors to adopt or even to consider their ideas. And why not? Because the Germans have long made a scientific study of war, fully recognising the disconcerting effect of new inventions on the enemy, and do everything possible to exploit them. The British, on the contrary, though they themselves are the most faddy and irrational people in the world, look upon inventors with as much contempt as they bestow upon poets, artists, composers, men of science, tacticians, strategists, and all the rest of the "intellectuals" down even to philosophers. The gentlemen who grow fat and stupid in shops, banks, offices, and parliament naturally despise the lean and keen acolytes of the Goddess of Ideas—are too highly uneducated in Latin grammar to understand their explanations, or even too dull after lunch to hear them: while the masses possess higher ideals in the comedians of the musical hall or the hustlers, or in Boundin' Bill of the Prairies. As Prince Lichnowsky, recently the German Ambassador in London, has said admiringly of us, "An hospitable house with friendly guests is worth more [in England] than the profoundest scientific knowledge, and a learned man of insignificant appearance and too small means would, in spite of all his learning, acquire influence. The Briton hates a bore and a pedant." Unfortunately the Briton now has to pay for his hatred, because learned men of insignificant appearance, and even bores and pedants, sometimes prove astonishingly useful in war-time. An old woman once laughed at Nelson because she thought he had an insignificant appearance. No, the fault lies with their politicians and officials.

At its best, as in Shakespeare, Newton, Faraday, Darwin, the British intellect can probably give some points to the best found elsewhere; but by every test we prove the average does not seem high and the average is low indeed. Not to dwell on details, what strikes one most is the enormous prevalence of irrationalism or even absolute irrationalism among the public. Few seem to recognise the difference between probability and proof, and nearly every person one meets appears to keep the skeleton of some absurd superstition hidden away in a secret cupboard of his mind—though he may be reasonable enough in other matters. At every dinner party one is sure to find a spiritualist, a telepathist, a theosophist, a ghost-buster, an antivivisectionist, an antinationalist, an antimilitarist, a universal rights-monger, an immoralist, or some other long-eared exponent of unreason; and we have often thought that the war was due to the fact that the German waiters who overheard dinner-table conversations in England became so impressed with the ideology of the modern Briton that they urged their imperial master to commence the attack at once, before educational reform had time to improve the nation's mentality. But seriously, the same irrationalism permeates all public life, and has long paralysed the executive efficiency of the country. It is enough to read the proceedings of Parliament to be convinced that that assembly, though it is determined by its numerous fools, is undetermined by its great men. We may surmise that most of our great political questions are really impotencies, created like Borborygmos Pills to benefit the makers but not the consumers. We find that they always deal with every one's dues but nobody's duties, and that whichever way the solution may lie, no one will receive any real benefit from it, except perhaps at the expense of others, and, of course, excepting the politicians who create the said questions and live by them. What are we to think of the intelligence of a nation which is so easily deceived by such frauds?

On the other hand, offer to this nation some priceless benefit—a scientific discovery, a new invention, a great work of art—and it will yawn in your face; politicians, officials, editors, publishers, patent-agents, learned societies, and academics will yawn in your face. Why—because it is too much trouble to think hard about anything.

The fact is that for some generations we have been expressly taught by our politicians, pedagogues, priests and prophets (for their own advantage) to prefer "feeling" to intellect and "character" to mind, to "be good and let who will be wise," to have expressly taught our youth to despise science, ridicule art, depreciate all intellectual efforts—to make a business of games and a game of business. Under this teaching the nation has been lowered to a level of mediocrity, political or sentimental potage, and it is now paying the penalty. "Man may forgive, but Nature never."—*Science Progress.*

"THE GANG" AND THE SPOILS.

SOME POST-WAR PERILS IN BRITISH POLITICAL LIFE.

[BY T. F. O'CONNOR, M.P.]

Workingmen hold their big conferences; they display a well justified confidence in the transformation of the world after the war, with the gospel universally accepted of equal opportunity, fairer distribution of wealth, and the reign of peace; our harrier boys at the battle front, under the shapely countenance and at night of the happier country they are facing death to create the workers of all the earth are full of these delicious visions. But meantime, the Reactionary, seated in his old citadel, looks down as complacently as the angels, belonged to the Olympian Gods that mocked at the efforts and the pains of mankind. For the Gang, unteachable never was more insolent, more self-confident, more assured of its future than it is to-day.

Look where you will; you trace the footsteps of this Gang Triumphant. A General Election is mentioned; and at once the Gang Triumphant comes forward with the insolent demand that if such an appeal to the people be made, it is they who must dictate the policy; it is their principles by the adoption of which even a Liberal Prime Minister must purchase their support. Look at the organs of the Gang; did one, even in the days of reaction before the people had any voice or vote, so demand so arrogant, so preposterous, so out of all rhythm with the spirit of the times?

What is Mr. Lloyd George asked to pay in return for the support of the Gang. He must adopt Protection and drop Free Trade; he must abandon the cause of Home Rule for Ireland. One would think that this was a sufficiently large diet of reversing to put before a great Liberal leader. Finally, to this desert menu of proposed betrayals and deceptions there is added, by way of bonae bouche in this sugarless world, the abandonment of the claim of his own people for religious equality. It is easy to guess what Mr. Lloyd George feels about such a demand; I agree with those who say that a more audacious insult was never offered to a public man.

PROTECTIONIST FALLACIES. If anybody thinks that this picture of the activity and the arrogance of the Gang Triumphant be exaggerated, look at their papers, look at their platform performances. I am very sorry for Mr. Hughes. He is a brilliant and attractive, and I have no doubt, a perfectly honest man, but could anything be more deplorable than speeches by a great Labour leader which threaten, if realised in policy, to bring back our working class to the horrors of the hungry forties? There isn't a single hoary fallacy of the Protectionist which Mr. Hughes brings forward that has not been annihilated thousands of times in the old controversies between Free Trade and Protection.

Look at this new gospel of Protection from the point of view of the future of peace. It starts building around this country and, of course, around every country in the world, a tariff wall. Does anybody who has ever studied the history of tariffs not realise that if there be anything in the world which is more productive than another of the friction from which war ultimately springs, it is tariffs. If we enclose our country by tariffs it is not the end of war, but the perpetuation of war. And how are we to reconcile this system of tariffs with the maintenance of those good relations between England and America, which is the first necessity of really winning the war?

AMERICA'S TRANSFORMATION.

Of all the things that struck me in America during my recent tour, nothing produced so profound an effect on my mind as the revolutionary transformation of the country in the years since Mr. Wilson came to ascendancy. Time after time I had returned from America after previous visits with the horrible feeling that there were materials there for one of the most violent revolutions that the world ever saw. There were antagonisms and class hatred, according to my observation, in that country than in any in the world; and the class antagonism came from the bloated fortunes, and the insolent, ubiquitous, irresistible and ruthless power of the "Big Businesses" which the tariff had created. And now I see an America, not free, it is true, from class hatred, but so much free from it that it seemed to me that I was looking on one of those great, silent revolutions which proceed under the very eyes of the world, and yet so smoothly as almost to be unnoticed. And if you want the chief reason of this transformation, you will find it in the gradual reduction of an entire removal was difficult of the high tariff system which had produced such gigantic wealth on the one side and such sullen poverty on the other.

Mr. Wilson has already indicated, in language which cannot be misunderstood, his view with regard to all these trade combinations which the Gang in England is now insistently demanding. In that great man we have a Liberal who believes in big Liberalism; who has thought out his Liberalism; who cannot be lured one hair's-breadth from the straight path of Liberalism by any temptation of Parliamentary maneuvering; and when our feather-headed Protectionists come with their programme of tariff walls, they will find in the present occupant of the White House a pretty formidable lion in the path.

It is time that the Liberals of the country should be roused to this peril at their gates. They do not know it; few people realise it; but while Ministers change the Gang always remains in power. Living in the cloistered security of the public official, with automatic promotion and automatic pension and hidden hands, these gentlemen are able still to control many of our public departments. But in the meantime eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

DEATH OF PRINCE ANTOINE OF ORLEANS

A FLYING ACCIDENT.

LONDON, November 29th. The Press Bureau announces that Prince Antoine of Orleans has died as the result of a flying accident on Tuesday when he was bringing despatches from France.

THOSE WHO GAVE THEIR SIGHT FOR VICTORY.

SPECIAL APPEAL BY SIR A. PEARSON.

LONDON, November 27th. Sir Arthur Pearson makes a renewed special appeal for the St. Dunstan's Blinded Soldiers and Sailors Hostel in Regent's Park, London, where nearly 700 men are now undergoing training. He hopes that amid the present feelings of exhilaration the public will remember with generous sympathy those who have given their sight, a sacrifice second only to life itself, to win the war.

CURRENCY IN NORTH RUSSIA

VALUE OF THE ROUBLE FIXED.

LONDON, November 28th. The Press Bureau announces that in view of the confused state of currency in Northern Russia the British Government has decided to assist the Provisional Government in that area in establishing a new rouble currency at the fixed rate of exchange of forty roubles per pound sterling. An experienced British financier has been appointed to supervise the control of the Office of Conversion which has been established at Archangel.

BRITISH WOMEN MARRIED TO ALIENS

RELAXATION OF RESTRICTIONS.

LONDON, November 27th. The Home Office announces the relaxation of restrictions on British born women who are aliens by marriage.

MACKENSEN'S ARMY.

COPENHAGEN, November 28th. A message from Buda-Pest says that M. Desperer has telegraphed to General Mackensen demanding the disarming and internment of the latter's army according to the terms of the German Armistice. General Mackensen has replied claiming that the terms of the German Armistice are applicable to him.

THE EX-KAISER'S EXTRA-DITION.

THE LEGAL POSITION DEFINED.

LONDON, November 26th. Reuter has been informed that the War Cabinet has instructed the Law Officers of the Crown to report upon the legal position of the Kaiser. The report has not yet been made.

LONDON, November 26th. The Lord Chancellor, the Attorney General, and the Solicitor General have advised the Government that the Allied Governments, either jointly or individually, are entitled to demand the extradition of the Kaiser's surrender.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

COPENHAGEN, November 28th. Seventy delegates attended an important conference held in Berlin between the Governments of the German States. Herr Ebert, in an opening address, declared that a Socialist Republic Constitution had now finally replaced the Monarchy. Executive power was now in the hands of the workers and soldiers. The next aim was to obtain peace on a secure economic basis. The worst consequences would ensue if some of the Armistice terms were not mitigated. The summoning of a National Assembly was necessary in order to secure regular co-operation between the Imperial Administration and the Federal States. Dr. Solf, the Foreign Secretary, said that the situation was menacing owing to the Entente's desire to destroy us and because the internal separatist movements are increasing.

SORE NEED OF UNITY.

COPENHAGEN, November 28th. Upon the resumption of the Conference of the representatives of the German Federal States at Berlin, a resolution was passed, firstly emphasising the need of unity among the various "German Tribes" against separatist movements; secondly, that a National Assembly should be summoned as soon as possible; thirdly, that the Soviets should represent the peoples' will until the Assembly meets; fourthly, that the Administration of the Empire must work for an early peace. After Herr von Muller, the Minister of Economy, had warned the Conference against unauthorised encroachments on money and credit systems, the Conference passed a resolution unanimously that "It is absolutely necessary that the banks and other credit institutions should work on the same basis and form as hitherto to maintain Germany's economic affairs, to secure supplies of provisions and raw materials and to obtain credit abroad for the German Republic." Herr von Muller declared that if the present lawless system continued Germany would break down financially.

EXTREMISTS CONDEMNED.

AMSTERDAM, November 28th. A number of representatives of German troops at the Front assured Herr Ebert and the Government of their support. They condemned the Extremists.

REPORTED COUNTER-REVOLUTION.

AMSTERDAM, November 28th. The Hemvick's Berlin Correspondent telegraphs that General Marmitz has arrived in Treves with a big army and is apparently preparing a counter-revolution.

DUTCH POLITICS.

FAR REACHING REFORMS TO BE ADOPTED.

THE HAGUE, November 28th. In the Second Chamber, the Premier denied that the Entente had in any way protested against the passage of German troops through Limburg.

The Second Chamber, by 43 to 33 votes, passed a resolution in favour of immediate introduction of far-reaching democratic legal and social reforms.

DELAY IN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LONDON, November 27th. There has been a great delay in the telegrams from Holland. The cause is not known.

The latest telegram received from The Hague was dated November 26th, reporting the debate in the Second Chamber on the recent attempt to foment a revolution.

On this subject the news received in London has been meagre, although it is quite clear that the attempt was an abortive one.

TRADITIONAL HOSPITALITY.

The Premier, after promising certain urgent Social Reforms, referred to the question of the ex-Kaiser, saying that Holland was only according traditional hospitality to a refugee.

BRITISH EXPORTS TO HOLLAND.

LONDON, November 28th. The War Trade Department announces that the exports to Holland can be resumed under licence. This does not yet apply to cotton, cotton goods, wool, and woollen goods.

EXPORTS FROM AMERICA.

RESTRICTIONS BEING REMOVED.

WASHINGTON, November 27th. The Board of Trade announces the immediate removal of the export restrictions on several hundred commodities, including machinery, locomotives, chemicals, drugs, manufactured rubber and railway building materials. The Government has refused to approve the transfer to a British syndicate of British vessels owned by the International Mercantile Marine, including the Olympic and other very important ships. The Government has offered to take over the vessels on the same terms as the British offer.

SURRENDER OF GERMAN FLEET.

114 SUBMARINES.

LONDON, November 27th. Twenty-seven more German submarines surrendered at Harwich today, making a total of 114.

THE GERMAN WAY.

LONDON, November 28th. The British Naval Officer, who received the surrender of a German destroyer in the Firth of Forth, states that the German officer, who presented himself in order to make the surrender, proved to be a junior.

Asked where the Commander was, he replied: "The Commander gave us some trouble four days ago so we threw him overboard."

A representative of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council on board the destroyer, who was wearing a white armband, confirmed this statement.

An officer belonging to another destroyer stated that he had been a hairdresser in Liverpool.

ADMIRAL BEATTY'S REPLY TO ADMIRAL VON REUTER.

LONDON, November 28th. The Admiralty announces:—Admiral von Reuter, commanding the interned German Fleet, protested against Admiral Sir David Beatty's instruction forbidding the German flag as being a breach of international custom and contrary to the idea of chivalry between honourable opponents.

Admiral Beatty replied: "Though the Armistice suspends hostilities, a state of war still exists between Germany and the Allies. No enemy vessel can be permitted to fly the national ensign in British ports while under custody."

ALLIED SQUADRON FOR SEBASTOPOL.

PARIS, November 27th. It is officially stated that an Allied squadron of five battle-ships, two cruisers, and nine destroyers commanded by Admiral Calhorne sailed for Sebastopol on November 25th. The squadron was preceded by a cruiser, two destroyers and a submarine.

GERMAN SUBMARINISM.

NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF RUMOUR.

LONDON, November 28th. Up to the present there has been no official confirmation of yesterday's message from Stockholm that a German submarine destroyed a British transport on her way to Archangel on November 11th.

THE DOVER BARRAGE REMOVED.

AN INTERESTING WAR DEVICE.

LONDON, November 27th. The Dover barrage has been removed. The barrage formerly consisted of nets between the British and French shores in order to guard the entrance to the Channel, and prevent the passing of submarines. This was a difficult business, as it was necessary to keep the passage partially open for merchant shipping.

The nets alone did not fulfil their object and the barrage of mines and other buoyed obstacles was fixed up in 1917.

It was constantly guarded by armed trawlers and drifters and was frequently the subject of attack from enemy destroyers from Belgian ports.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

LONDON, November 26th. The total naval casualties, up to November 11th, including the Naval Air Service up to March 31st, and excluding the Naval Division, were:

ROYAL NAVY.	
Officers	Men.
Killed	2,468 30,695
Wounded	805 4,378
Missing	15 2
Prisoners	222 933

MERCANTILE SERVICE.

Officers and Men.	
Killed	14,661
Prisoners	3,293

ITALIANS OCCUPY INNSBRUCK.

AMSTERDAM, November 28th. A telegram from Vienna states that the Italians occupied Innsbruck, the Foreign Office objecting.

THE ALLIED OCCUPATION.

THE ENTRY INTO STRASSBOURG.

LONDON, November 28th. Reuter's Correspondent with the French Armies in Alsace, describing the entry of Marshal Petain and General Fayolle and Gouraud into Strassbourg at the head of an imposing cortege of troops, says that the Place Kleber, where the troops were defiled before the statue of Kleber, was filled by people all wearing tricolor cockades, rosettes, and ribbons.

Every window and balcony was crammed with enthusiastic Alsatians waving handkerchiefs and cheering the troops, in the midst of whom was a procession of charming Alsatian girls in national costume.

THE WAR GRAVES COMMISSION.

A UNIFORM HEADSTONE DECIDED UPON.

LONDON, November 27th. The Press Bureau states:—

The Imperial War Graves Commission has decided upon the principle of uniform headstones for marking the graves of all ranks, pointing out to those who anticipated supplying a memorial of their own choosing the necessity of making no differentiation and of co-operating in an action which is of the highest significance—namely, community of sacrifice.

The Commission recommends a headstone, 30 inches high and 18 wide, bearing the fallen man's rank, name, regiment, and date of death, the next-of-kin being permitted to add a three line inscription.

"THEIR NAME LIVETH FOR EVERMORE."

Mr. Rudyard Kipling, in submitting to the Imperial War Graves Commission a suggestion for an inscription for the great war stone which will be the central feature in all cemeteries abroad, wrote:—"It was necessary to find words of praise and honour, which should be both simple, well-known, comprehensible, and of the same value in all tongues, and standing as far as might be outside the flux of men and things. After search and consultation among all ranks and many races in our Armies and Navies as well as with those who have given their sons, it seemed to me that no single phrase could be better than that which is the close of the tribute to the 'famous men' in Ecclesiastes, namely, 'their name liveth for evermore.'"

RE-BURIALS DECIDED UPON.

LONDON, November 28th. The Press Bureau states:—The Imperial War Graves Commission is considering the re-burial of soldiers in isolated graves scattered across the battlefields which will shortly be brought again into cultivation. It was decided that it was necessary to remove these to cemeteries where they can be reverently cared for. There are over 150,000 isolated graves in France and Belgium, notably on the Ypres and Somme battlefields where they are thickly strewn several miles in length and breadth.

Any other course would be excessively painful to the relatives and would not be fair to landholders.

Volunteers from among the comrades of the fallen will carry out re-burials under chaplains.

There are overwhelming reasons against exhumation of the bodies for removal to the soldiers' native countries. It would be contrary to the principle of equality of treatment; few could afford the expense; and the task of emptying 400,000 graves would be colossal.

POST-WAR PROBLEMS.

FIRST CLAIM ON RAW MATERIALS.

LONDON, November 28th. The Press Bureau states:—Dr. Addison, on the advice of the Council on Post-War Priority, announces that the following classes of work have first claim upon raw materials and producing capacity released from war work, namely, repair of existing machinery in the United Kingdom, maintenance and repair of railways, roads and docks, ship-building, repair of merchant steamers, manufacture of agricultural, mining and textile machinery used in the public utility services in the United Kingdom and manufacture of approved orders placed by the Governments of the Dominions and the Allies.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

QUESTION OF THE EXCLUSION OF GERMANS.

LONDON, November 28th. The election meetings being held all over the country demonstrate the intensity of feeling among all classes as regards the future exclusion of Germans from Britain, the surrender of the ex-Kaiser, and the punishment of other enemy criminals. These are definite test questions being put to the candidates.

THE WOMEN'S PART.

One of the outstanding features of the election is the part the women are playing as candidates and voters. The former include Miss Christabel Pankhurst, who is contesting Southwick, Birmingham. Mrs. How Martyn, who is a candidate for Hendon and Mrs. Hope, who is opposing Mr. Asquith in East Fife.

The pro-Government election authorities declare that 80 per cent. of the soldiers on the Western Front are expected to vote. Liberal organs estimate 30 per cent.

The Coalitionist newspapers are admitting that it has been a tactical mistake to antagonise patriotic labour by putting up Coalitionists to oppose certain Labourites who worked valiantly during the war and forebode a number of Coalitionist withdrawals.

THE CAMPAIGN IN IRELAND.

The feature of the election in Ireland is the campaign of the Sinn Fein who are running 100 candidates for 105 seats. They are fighting not only in Catholic constituencies but also for every seat in Protestant Ulster.

The Sinn Fein leader De Valera has been nominated for four constituencies, including those of Mr. John Dillon and Mr. J. Devlin.

MR. ASQUITH ON POST-WAR PROBLEMS.

Mr. H. H. Asquith, in the course of an election address at East Fife, condemned any tampering with the essentials of Free Trade.

He advocated prompt Home Rule for Ireland, and the removal, without delay, of the war restrictions upon personal liberty.

He dwelt on the strengthened ties with the Dominions resulting from comradeship during the war. He anticipated that inter-imperial development of common resources would be stimulated and that there would be more frequent and more intimate interchange of counsel without, in any way, impairing local autonomy.

INDIA'S WAR RECORD.

LONDON, November 27th. The following figure, refer to Indian ranks only. An official memorandum shows that the strength of the Army in India at the outbreak of war was 228,561; 1,161,769, of whom 757,747 were combatants, were recruited during the war to September 26th; 933,374 were sent overseas; 33,561 were killed, have died or are missing; 69,236 were wounded; and 6,092 were taken prisoner. The majority of the casualties were suffered in Mesopotamia.

THE ORIGIN OF THE WAR.

PRESS COMMENT ON BAVARIAN DISCLOSURES.

LONDON, November 26th. The British and French Press scathing comment on the Bavarian Legation's disclosures, called yesterday. They declare that no crime in the history of the world was ever prepared in a more cold-blooded or deliberate manner. Beside the little group of plotters in Berlin and Vienna, Napoleon at his worst appears a white man.

Even the German papers are shocked at the revelations, and the advanced Socialist organs in Berlin demand the arrest of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, Herr von Jagow and Count Zimmerman.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

A FRENCH SUGGESTION.

PARIS, November 27th. A Havas message says:—The Municipal Council intends to propose a motion that Germany should be asked, at the Peace Conference, to repay the war indemnity of 26,000,000, paid by the City of Paris in 1871. This sum, with the interest, would now amount to 280,000,000.

The Seine Council is taking similar action on behalf of the Department of Seine, from which the enemy also exacted war contributions.

UNION OF THE SLAVS.

COPENHAGEN, November 28th. A Conference of the representatives of all Parties held at Agram issued a proclamation announcing the union of all the South-Slav districts of Austria-Hungary with Serbia and Montenegro.

THE CHILE-PERU DISPUTE.

ADJUSTMENT ANNOUNCED.

NEW YORK, November 27th. The Chilean Consul-General has announced that the Chile-Peru dispute has been adjusted.

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SOHIEDYE	JAVA	3rd Dec.	3rd Dec.	SAIGON
NIAS	JAVA	1st Dec.	5th Dec.	SAIGON
TJIKINI	SHANGHAI	21st Dec.	25th Dec.	JAVA
TJIMANOSK	SHANGHAI	1st Jan.	4th Jan.	JAVA

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YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU ... 15,980 tons SAT. 18th Jan. 11 A.M.	
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	BOMBAY MARU ... 9,950 tons SUN. 1st Dec.	
LIVERPOOL via SPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN	KAGA MARU ... 12,300 tons WED. 18th Dec. at 11 A.M.	
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THUR, IS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	TANGO MARU 13,780 tons WED. 18th Dec. at 11 A.M.	
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA, CASAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE	TOYOOKA MARU 15,210 tons SAT. 7th Dec.	
PORT, PENANG and YEBOSHI MARU	8,800 tons TUES. 10th Dec.	
RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. + Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

++ FUSHIMI MARU ... Fri., 13th Dec. at 11 A.M.
+ KASHIMA MARU ... Sat., 21st Dec. at 11 A.M.
+ Omitting Manila and/or Moji.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MOJI, Manager.

Telephone 223 and 224

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	23,000	WED. 18th Dec.
KOREA MARU	20,000	18th Jan. 1919.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	10th Jan.
TENYO MARU	23,000	8th Feb.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and YQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,300	Jan. 9th, 1919.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

For SHANGHAI—The Steamer "NERA" will leave on or about Dec. 20th.

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

J. TOURTET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"GANGES MARU" Wednesday, 18th December.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.
RAIFUKU MARU" Tuesday 3rd December, Noon.

MAURITIUS, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN.

"INDUS MARU" Wednesday, 25th Dec.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"KENKON MARU" Friday 26th December, Noon.

BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.

"TAMON MARU" No. 12, Tuesday, 3rd Dec., at noon.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"KUREHA MARU" Monday 16th December, 3 P.M.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday 5th Dec. at 8 A.M.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KAIJO MARU" Sunday, 1st December, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" Jan. 9th, 1919. "CHINA" Feb. 6th, 1919.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. BIRTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Ice House Street. Tel. 1914.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
Shanghai	Heas	2nd Dec.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

For	Per	Date
Swatow and *Bangkok	Childar	Monday, 2nd, 9.00 A.M.
Quinhon	am Waw	Monday, 2nd, 9.00 A.M.
Haiphong	Cornelis	Monday, 2nd, 9.00 P.M.
Amoy *Shanghai and *North China ... ..	... ..	Tuesday, 3rd, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China ... ..	... ..	Tuesday, 3rd, 10.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Bombay, Aden, Port ... ..	... ..	Tuesday, 3rd, 10.00 A.M.
Towek, and *Europe via Suva ... ..	... ..	Tuesday, 3rd, 10.00 A.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed ... ..	... ..	Tuesday, 3rd, 10.00 A.M.
on Monday, 2nd December, at 5 p.m. ... ..	... ..	Tuesday, 3rd, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Hong	Tuesday, 3rd, 1.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Takung	Tuesday, 3rd, 1.00 P.M.
Timor	Chipsing	Tuesday, 3rd, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via ... ..	... ..	Wednesday, 4th, 1.00 A.M.
Kobe, Honolulu, Canada, United ... ..	... ..	Wednesday, 4th, 1.00 A.M.
States, Central and South America, ... ..	... ..	Wednesday, 4th, 1.00 A.M.
EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO ... ..	... ..	Wednesday, 4th, 1.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao	Sooku Maru	Wednesday, 4th, 1.00 P.M.
Ningpo, *Shanghai and *North China	Wingang	Wednesday, 4th, 1.00 P.M.
*Shanghai and *North China	Satung	Thursday, 5th, 1.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Kai-fing	Thursday, 5th, 1.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Friday, 6th, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Yuenang	Friday, 6th, 1.00 P.M.
Cebu	Kuulin	Saturday, 7th, 1.00 A.M.

* Superscribed correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	Noon	11.00 A.M.
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	9.30 A.M.	11.00 A.M.
Shatankok, Shatin, Sheungshui, Antau,	1.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Hing Shan and San Tin	4.00 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley	4.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Canton and Samshai	7.30 A.M. Regis 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
Macao	1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	1.30 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sammei	1.30 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamohua	1.30 P.M.	5.00 P.M.

From Shoungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sunday	On Holiday
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton and Samshai	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tang	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek Ai	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kaukung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Wuchow	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS

"EQUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" Dec. 4th.
S.S. "EQUADOR" Jan. 29th, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Children, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KAIEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

Telephone 141 COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Chater Road.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

November 30th	
London	3 1/2
Telegraphic Transfer	3 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	3 1/2
Bank Bills at 30 days' sight	3 1/2
Bank Bills at 4 months' sight	3 1/2
Credits at 4 months' sight	3 1/2
Documentary Bills at 4 months' sight	3 1/2
On Paris	4 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	4 1/2
Credits at 4 months' sight	4 1/2
On New York	79
Bank Bills, on demand	79
Credits at 4 months' sight	79
On Bombay	221
Telegraphic Transfer	221
Bank Bills, on demand	221
On Calcutta	221
Telegraphic Transfer	221
Bank Bills, on demand	221
On Shanghai	221
Bank Bills, on demand	221
Credits at 4 months' sight	221
On Yokohama	148
On Manila	159
On Singapore	148
On Batavia	186
On Haiphong	117 1/2 p.m.
On Saigon	117 1/2 p.m.
On Hankow	117 1/2 p.m.
On Amoy	117 1/2 p.m.
On Foochow	117 1/2 p.m.
Gold Loan, 100 lbs. per ton	\$ 6.55
Bar Silver per oz	\$ 43.60

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Per cent.
Hongkong 20 p.m.
Hongkong 20 p.m.
Canton 20 p.m.
Canton 20 p.m.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Hongkong Observatory, December 1st.

Previous Day	On Date	On Date
at 2 p.m.	at 5 a.m.	at 5 p.m.
Barometer 30.10	30.10	30.04
Temperature 68	67	70
Humidity 82	87	75
Wind Direction East	East	East
Force 1	0	3
Weather		b
Rain		

Highest open-air Temperature on 30th 69
Lowest open-air Temperature on 1st 67

BARRIBAL GIRL
OIL PAINTINGS
FREE.

For a limited time only anyone returning 5 empty "Commander" cigarette tins to the WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO., LTD., 18, Bank Buildings, Hongkong, will receive free of all cost one of the famous Barribal Girl Paintings reproduced in Oils, Stretched on Canvas and Mounted on a Wooden frame.

British-American Tobacco

Co., Limited.

AGENTS FOR

Westminster Tobacco Co.,

Limited.

LONDON.

"Commander" Super-size Cigarettes are stocked by all High Class Tobacconists.

This advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.

ELECTRICAL FITTINGS

For the latest types of Lamps and Radiators.
Visit our Electrical Show Room at 14, Des Vœux Road.

One centre ceiling

light replaces four

or five ordinary

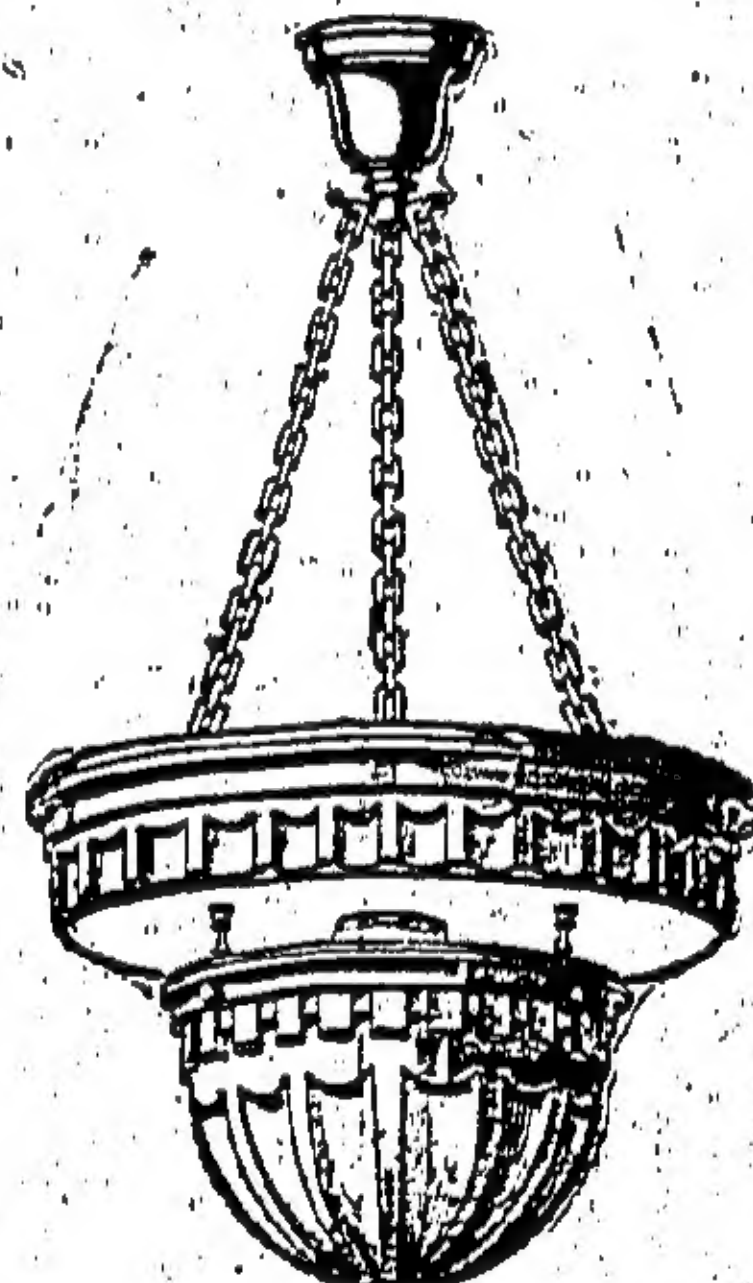
bulbs and gives

a more diffused

light with the

"BRASCOLITE"

FITTING.



The cool season

will soon be on us,

so book your order

in time for an

economical and

cheerful

"MAJESTIC"

RADIATOR

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE
(FRENCH BANK)

Head Office: 15bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Capital Frs. 48,000,000

Reserves 80,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Batambang	Mongtze	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Peking	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Tientsin
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hanoi	Peking	Tientsin

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE
CHINE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Frs. 48,000,000
PAID UP 25,000,000
(1/2 of the Capital, 44,000,000, subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board: Andre Berthelot
General Manager: A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES:
Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin, Yunnan.

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
IN LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd.
IN NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
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Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.
Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.
Hongkong Branch, 14, Des Vœux Road, Tel. 4440.
Hongkong, September 28th, 1918.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.
(TAIWAN BANK)

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed Yen 20,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) 1,500,000
Reserve Funds 5,880,000

HEAD OFFICE:

TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka.
FORMOSA—Guan, Keelung, Keelung, Pusan, Shinchiku, Makung, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Toiyen, Aik.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton, Cebu, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
AFRICAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARIS BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Chefoo, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch, India, Australia, America, Africa, etc.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKIHI YANAGITA, Manager.
Hongkong Branch, 3, Des Vœux Road, Hongkong, August 30th 1918. [600]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Interest on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, N. J. STARR, Chief Manager, Hongkong, November 2nd 1914. 10

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager, Hongkong, May 16th, 1917. (4)

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, Ltd., at 10, Des Vœux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds \$15,000,000
Sterling \$15,000,000
Silver \$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. F. H. HOLYOAK—Chairman.
G. T. M. EDWARDS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
A. H. COMPTON, Esq., Hon. Mr. D. L. LANGLEY, Hon. Mr. S. H. DODWELL, F. V. D. PARR, Esq., C. S. GABBEY, Esq., W. L. PATTISON, Esq., J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " " "
" 12 " 4 " " "
" N. J. STARR, Chief Manager, Hongkong, October 18th, 1918.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed 1,125,000
Paid-up 693,500
Reserve Fund 650,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED

Branches:
Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kato Bhura, Rangoon, Colombo, Howrah, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Singapore, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH:
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager, No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, May 28th, 1916. (189)